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Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/2003/40 of 14 February 2003, S/2003/40/Add.3 of 21 February 2003 and S/2003/40/Add.4 of 24 February 2003.

During the week ending 22 February 2003, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (*see* S/21100/Add.30-33, 36-38, 42, 43 and 47; S/22110/Add.6-9, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 32, 37 and 40; S/23370/Add.8, 11, 28, 34 and 39; S/25070/Add.1, 2, 5, 21, 24 and Corr.1, 26 and 47; S/1994/20/Add.8, 39-41 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.14; S/1996/15/Add.11, 12, 23 and 33; S/1997/40/Add.15, 22-24, 36, 42, 43, 45, 48 and 51; S/1998/44/Add.2, 7, 9, 12, 19, 24, 36, 44, 47 and 50; S/1999/25/Add.19, 39, 45 and 47-49; S/2000/40/Add.11, 12, 22 and 48; S/2001/15/Add.22, 26, 27 and 48; S/2002/30/Add.19, 41, 44, 47 and 48; and S/2003/40 and Add.4, 5 and 6; *see also* S/23370/Add.10, 32, 35 and 47; S/2001/15/Add.40; and S/2002/30/Add.39)

By a letter dated 6 February 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/153), the representative of South Africa, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, drew attention to the reports to be presented to the Security Council by the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and expressed the belief that the reports would "provide a clear indication of the best way in which the wider international community might be able to support the Security Council in achieving a peaceful resolution of this matter". He therefore requested the convening of an open debate of the Security Council in order to afford the Members of the United Nations the opportunity to express their views on this important issue of international peace and security.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 4709th meeting, held on 18 and 19 February 2003 in response to that request. There was one suspension and one resumption of the meeting.

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On 18 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, the Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 13 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations (S/2003/184), the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Yahya Mahmassani, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, on 19 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of El Salvador, Mauritius, Norway, Paraguay, Serbia and Montenegro and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 18 February 2003 from the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations, the President, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, invited the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to participate in the discussion.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (*see* S/2001/15/Add.37, 39 and 46; S/2002/30/Add.2, 15, 25, 39-42, 49 and 50; and S/2003/40/Add.2 and 6; *see also* S/1998/44/Add.32; S/2002/30/Add.36; and S/2003/40/Add.3)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 4710th meeting, held on 20 February 2003 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Myanmar, Peru, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.